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# BETS

*Beijing English Testing System*

## 北京 英语水平考试

### 标准教程 第三级

■ Annette Capel Wendy Sharp

■ 北京英语水平考试领导小组



北京市民讲外语活动组委会  
北京英语水平考试领导小组 指定用书



高等教育出版社  
Higher Education Press





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图字: 01-2006-2334

Originally published by Cambridge University Press in 2000

本书原版由剑桥大学出版社于2000年出版

©Cambridge University Press 2000

#### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

北京英语水平考试标准教程. 第3级 / 北京英语水平考试领导小组. - 北京: 高等教育出版社, 2006.8

ISBN 7-04-020137-2

I. 北... II. 北... III. 英语-水平考试-教材 IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2006)第103586号

策划编辑 肖琼 洪志娟

责任编辑 马文敏

封面设计 王凌波

责任校对 马文敏

出版发行 高等教育出版社  
社 址 北京市西城区德外大街4号  
邮政编码 100011  
总 机 010-58581000

经 销 蓝色畅想图书发行有限公司  
印 刷 北京鑫丰华彩印有限公司

开 本 889×1194 1/16  
印 张 20  
字 数 620 000

购书热线 010-58581118  
免费咨询 800-810-0598  
网 址 <http://www.hep.edu.cn>  
<http://www.hep.com.cn>  
网上订购 <http://www.landaco.com>  
<http://www.landaco.com.cn>  
畅想教育 <http://www.widedu.com>

版 次 2006年9月第1版  
印 次 2006年9月第1次印刷  
定 价 46.80元(含光盘)

本书如有缺页、倒页、脱页等质量问题, 请到所购图书销售部门联系调换。

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物料号 20137-00



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# 序

建设现代化的国际城市，提高语言交流的国际化水平是一项十分重要的内容。北京市民讲外语活动组委会、北京市人民政府外事办公室和英国剑桥大学考试委员会ESOL考试部联合推出北京英语水平考试 (Beijing English Testing System, 简称BETS)，并编写出版了北京英语水平考试大纲、标准教程、全真模拟试题等，旨在以筹备2008年奥运会为契机，持续和深入地推进北京市民讲外语活动，使我们的城市在经济繁荣、社会进步的过程中，更好地学习、借鉴世界上的先进文明成果，更好地实现悠久、灿烂的历史文化的继承、创新与发展，更好地为城市的对外开放和现代化建设以及外国朋友在首都北京学习、工作、生活提供支持与服务。

北京英语水平考试直接服务于市民的英语学习和应用，认真并充分考虑北京的特点和这座城市发展、广大市民的需要。具体来讲，BETS有三个特点：一是考试的试题由英国剑桥大学考试委员会ESOL考试部和北京市民讲外语活动组委会共同研发，引进国际成熟的语言测试标准，是比较权威的语言测试体系；二是针对外语学习中普遍存在的“听不懂、讲不出”的问题，注重对英语听、说、读、写能力的全面检验；三是面向广大市民，针对不同学习阶段和外语水平，开设了三个等级的考试。考题与在京日常工作和生活场景紧密相关，凡有愿望检测英语学习成果的市民都可报名参加。考试合格后，将获得两张证书：一个是由北京英语水平考试领导小组（北京市民讲外语活动组委会代章）、北京市人民政府外事办公室和北京教育考试院共同颁发的北京英语水平考试等级证书；另一个是由英国剑桥大学考试委员会ESOL考试部颁发的国际通用英语系列考试证书。

考试是检验学习成果的手段，而不是阻挡学习的关卡。热情欢迎学习英语的市民朋友参加北京英语水平考试，通过考试进一步激发和增强英语学习的动力。北京市民讲外语活动组委会、北京市人民政府外事办公室、北京教育考试院等有关方面正在为大家参加考试做认真的准备，并将提供良好的服务。

学好、用好外语既有助于支持和帮助个人成长和事业发展，也是每一个在北京学习、工作、生活的人为这座城市的现代化建设做出贡献所应肩负的一份责任。让我们携起手来，为首都北京的美好明天，为全面实现“新北京、新奥运”的战略构想而共同努力。

北京市副市长、北京英语水平考试领导小组组长

张茅

2006年4月10日



# 前言

北京英语水平考试 (Beijing English Testing System, 简称 BETS) 由北京市民讲外语活动组委会、北京市人民政府外事办公室与英国剑桥大学考试委员会 ESOL 考试部共同推出, 由北京教育考试院承办。北京英语水平考试试题由英国剑桥大学考试委员会 ESOL 考试部与北京市民讲外语活动组委会共同研发, 涉及阅读、写作、听力和口语四个方面, 旨在全面考查考生综合运用语言的能力。

《北京英语水平考试标准教程(第三级)》为北京英语水平考试系列丛书之一, 由30个单元(Unit)、15个考试活页夹(Exam folder)、15个写作活页夹(Writing folder)、5个复习课(Revision)以及语法综述(Grammar folder)、词汇表(Vocabulary folder)、答案及录音材料(Answers and recording script)这3个附录组成。本书具有很强的针对性和实用性, 是考生学习英语和复习备考的必备用书。通过学习本书, 考生既可以提高英语水平, 又可以了解并熟悉考试内容、考试形式、试题类型等。

本书是在英国剑桥大学出版社最新出版的考试用书《Objective First Certificate》的基础上, 根据《北京英语考试第三级考试大纲》的要求改编而成的。改编中, 我们一方面力求保持原书新颖独特的编写方式和先进的编写理念, 另一方面又根据 BETS 第三级(BETS-3)的目标考生的特点和英语水平进行了适当的修改, 如: 词汇点滴(Vocabulary spot)、语法拾零(Grammar extra)、题型介绍(Exam spot)、应试建议(Advice)和语法综述(Grammar folder)等内容的汉化, 以及部分图片和内容的本土化。此外, 我们还结合我国英语教学的实际, 增编了有中文释义的词汇表(Vocabulary folder)。

改编后, 本书的特色主要体现在以下几个方面:

- 各单元以主题为线索, 围绕应试技巧、语法与词汇展开了应用型的学习与训练活动。分别就听、说、读、写技能进行紧扣考试要求的分解练习, 使考生能够学以致用。
- 书中词汇点滴、应试建议、语法拾零等小栏目, 设计新颖灵活, 趣味性与适用性紧密结合, 起到了锦上添花的作用。
- 词汇表按单元和在该单元出现的顺序排列, 以各单元的主题为中心, 紧密关联, 便于学生记忆、检索和掌握。
- 全书的总体设计, 从形式到内容, 都是循序渐进的, 让学生在学习和训练的同时, 逐步养成学习英语和使用英语的良好习惯。

此外, 本书图文并茂、编写形式生动活泼, 有助于缓解学习和备考的压力, 是考生学习英语、复习备考与强化训练的最佳材料。

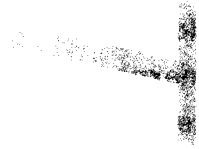
本书由北京市民讲外语活动组委会顾问团成员、北京英语水平考试顾问委员会成员, 中国社会科学院英语培训中心王晓明副教授和北京外国语大学中国外语教育研究中心韩宝成教授负责组织和编写, 由北京市民讲外语活动组委会顾问、北京外国语大学陈琳教授、清华大学程慕胜教授负责主审。参加编写工作的还有老青、栾丽君、周琛、杨晓钧老师。虽然本书编者均是常年从事各级各类英语考试培训工作的考官、教师或专家, 但因编写时间和水平有限, 书中难免有疏忽和纰漏之处, 恳请读者和有关专家不吝赐教、予以指正。

北京英语水平考试领导小组

2006年5月

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# Content of the BETS-3 examination

北京英语水平考试第三级 (BETS-3) 由阅读试卷、写作试卷、语法与结构试卷、听力试卷和口语试卷五份试卷构成。每份试卷40分。考生要通过考试, 并不一定五份试卷都及格。考试成绩分五个等级: 通过为A、B、C; 不及格为D、E。

考生得到成绩通知单的同时, 还将得到考试评语, 即告知考生哪部分答得很好, 哪部分答得比较差。

## 试卷一 阅读 (1 小时 15 分钟)

试卷一包含4个部分, 且排列顺序不变。每部分含有一篇阅读文章和一组阅读理解题。这些文章摘自报刊杂志、广告、小说、旅行指南、说明书和报告。

组成部分	题型	题量	任务类型	页码
1	多项配对	6~7	备选答案在前, 阅读文章在后。这些备选的句子有些是标题, 有些是总结句。	126—127
2	多项选择	7~8	阅读文章在前, 多项选择题在后。每个多项选择题有A、B、C、D 4个备选项。	138—139
3	短文填空	6~7	阅读文章中的一些段落或句子被提取出来。考生要将这些提取出来的段落或句子填回文章的适当位置。	150—151
4	多项配对 / 多项选择	13~15	考生要从阅读文章中寻找相关信息, 回答问题。	164—165

## 试卷二 写作 (1 小时 30 分钟)

试卷二包含两个部分。第1部分是规定题目, 第2部分有3道题, 你可以任选1个。每一部分分值相同, 且词数都要求在120~180之间。

组成部分	题型	题量	任务类型	页码
1	试题1 • 交际性信件 (正式/非正式文体)	1	要求考生写一封交际性信件。一般会有2到3条信息提示, 要求考生包含在信中。	30—31 106—107 194—195 Exam folder 15: 188—189
2	试题2—4 • 报刊文章 • 非交际性信件 • 申请信 • 报告 • 论说文 • 故事	3 (从中选择1个作答)	考生可根据详细说明, 选择一个作文题目。	Compositions: 56—57 170—171 Articles: 68-69 156—157 Reports: 80—81 144—145 Letters of Application: 94—95 182—183 Stories: 42—43 132—133 Exam folder 15: 188—189

### 试卷三 语法与结构 (1 小时 15 分钟)

试卷三包含 5 个部分, 主要测试语法和词汇。

组成部分	题型	题量	任务类型	页码
1	多项选择式完型填空 (主要测试词汇)	15	从每道题的 4 个选项中选择 1 个正确答案填空。	50—51
2	开放式完型填空 (主要测试语法)	15	将适当的词填入文章的 15 个空缺处。	36—37
3	句型转换 (测试语法和词汇)	10	用所给的词重新完成句子, 并使修改后的句子与原句意义相符。	12—13
4	找错 (主要测试语法)	15	细读文章的每一行, 有的行有错, 有的行没错。从有错的行中找出多余的词。	62—63
5	构词	10	将所给词汇的正确形式填入文章的 10 个空缺处。	24—25

### 试卷四 听力 (大约 40 分钟)

试卷四包含 4 个部分, 每部分内容播放 2 遍。听力文选形式多样, 有时是一个人独白, 有时是多人对话。

组成部分	题型	题量	任务类型	页码
1	多项选择	8	听 8 个不同的小短文, 每个大约 30 秒钟。有的短文为一人独白, 有的短文为两人对话。从 A、B、C 3 个选项中选择 1 个正确答案。	74—75
2	完成句子	10	考生听一段独白或两人对话, 时间约 3 分钟。然后通过填一个单词或短语来完成句子。	88—89
3	多项配对	5	考生听 5 个主题相同的小短文, 每个短文约 30 秒钟。从 6 个备选项中选出恰当选项。	100—101
4	二选一或三选一	7	考生听一段独白或多人谈话, 时间约 3 分钟。考题形式可能包括回答“是/不是”、判断“对/错”、三选一、判断“谁说了什么话”等等。	112—113

### 试卷五 口语 (大约 14 分钟)

试卷五包含 4 个部分, 通常有 2 名考生和 2 名考官共同参与。这部分考察考生语言使用的准确性、词汇、语音、交流能力和完成谈话任务的能力。

组成部分	题型	题量	任务类型	页码
1	考官问每位考生几个问题。	3 分钟	考生进行自我介绍。	176—177
2	每位考生每次与考官交谈约 1 分钟, 共交谈两次。	4 分钟	每位考生要描述并讨论 2 张图片。	
3	两位考生一起讨论问题。	3 分钟	你将与另一位考生就一些资料, 如图表、照片等进行讨论。	
4	考生就刚才的问题发表自己的见解。	4 分钟	考官将加入到你们的讨论中来。	

# UNIT 1 Fashion matters

- 1 What sort of clothes do you prefer to wear? Do you ever have to wear things you don't really like? If so, why? Talk with a partner.
- 2 In pairs, describe what people in the class are wearing today. Then list topic vocabulary under these headings, adding to the words given.

Clothes: suit, sweatshirt, .....  
 Footwear: (flat/high-)heeled shoes, .....  
 Jewellery: bracelet, pendant, .....  
 Headgear: beret, helmet, .....  
 Materials: woollen, leather, .....  
 Hairstyle: curly, spiky, .....  
 Appearance: stylish, smart, .....

## Vocabulary spot

将词汇按主题分类列表，并借助小标题学习和理解词义。

- 3 Work in pairs. Each student chooses a pair of photos, for example, 1a and 1b. Take it in turns to describe what each person is wearing and say something about their appearance.

## Exam spot

在试卷5第二部分中，每一位考生都要各自谈论发到手中的两张照片。这项任务要求考生对比两张照片，而不仅仅是分别描述每张照片。

- 4 In the same pairs, compare the two people in your pair of photos. Talk about their age, their clothes, their hair, or even imagine their personality! These examples may help you.

*The one on the left is younger than the one on the right.  
 This girl's clothes are not as stylish as the other one's.  
 He/She has longer hair than the other one.  
 This man seems to be less serious than the man in glasses.*

- 5 As a class, summarise what you said about the people.

1a



1b



## Listening

- 6 You are now going to hear some short recordings, where five of the people in the photos talk about what they like to wear. Say who is speaking in each case.

Here is an example: Speaker 1 is the man in picture 3b. Look at the photo of him as you listen.

In this transcript of what Speaker 1 says, some words and phrases are highlighted. This is to show that parts of an exam recording may make you think that other answers are possible. This is why you must listen carefully and check when you listen a second time.

*I'm not a suit man — even for work, I can get away with casual stuff, though I still like my clothes to look smart. I love shopping — my favourite place is Paul Smith in Covent Garden. I bought a really nice woollen shirt there recently. Clothes are important to me, but they need to be comfortable as well as stylish.*

- 7 Now listen to the other four speakers and match the correct photo to each speaker. Note down any words and phrases that help you to decide. Compare your answers with another student when you have finished.

Speaker 2 ☐

Speaker 4 ☐

Speaker 3 ☐

Speaker 5 ☐





## Vocabulary

In the recordings, there are several examples of phrasal verbs.

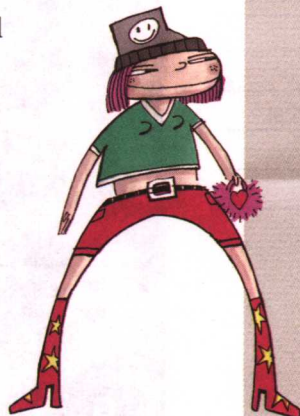
For example, Speaker 1 says:

... even for work, I can **get away with** casual stuff.

Phrasal verbs are commonly used in informal English, particularly in speech.

- 8 Listen to Speakers 2–5 again and list all the phrasal verbs you hear. There are nine in all. Then match the nine phrasal verbs to these short definitions.

- a be seen very clearly
- b join or combine things
- c return
- d wear smarter clothes than usual
- e keep money for something special
- f reduce
- g get dressed in something
- h go somewhere for entertainment
- i know the most recent facts about something



- 9 Now choose six of the phrasal verbs to complete this letter, using each of them once only.

What advice would you give the writer? Discuss in pairs.

Dear Jayne

Last night, Maria, Sally and I

(1) ..... clubbing. Because I was late back from work, I quickly (2) ..... that black skirt of mine and a T-shirt, but the other two really (3) ..... ! Maria chose a beautiful purple dress and sprayed her hair gold. Sally (4) ..... the most outrageous outfit — red leather shorts, a bright green top and high-heeled, knee-length boots with stars on. When we got there, they both (5) ..... on the dance floor and I looked very ordinary in comparison.

Honestly, I can't (6) ..... them — they're so fashion-conscious. What would you do in my position?



## Comparison

- 1 Read this short text about the fashion industry. Do you agree with its viewpoint?

Why is it that fashion houses design their clothes for the youngest and skinniest men and women? We may not actually want to look like supermodels, but it is a fact that the most emaciated figures have dominated the world's catwalks for a very long time. It seems it is not in the interests of the fashion industry to represent an 'average' person. Although 'slimmer' may not always mean 'more desirable' in the real world, fashion succeeds because it carries with it that image of the least attainable figure.



- 2 All these comparison structures have occurred in this unit, including some superlative forms in the text above.

-er than      more ... than      the most ...  
the -est      less ... than      the least ...

Why do we say *younger than* but *less serious than*; and the *youngest* but *the most emaciated*?

Which common adjectives can we either add -er/-est to or use *more/most* with?

What are the spelling rules for words like *slim* and *skinny*?

Check the Grammar folder whenever you see this:

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- 3 Give the comparative and superlative forms of these adjectives. Some examples are given to help you.

bright	brighter	(the) brightest
large	.....	(the) .....
thin	.....	(the) .....
dirty	.....	(the) .....
quiet	.....	(the) .....
casual	.....	(the) .....
outrageous	more/less outrageous	(the) .....
good	.....	(the) best
bad	worse	(the) .....
far	.....	(the) .....

- 4 Now complete the following sentences by using one of the adjectives above, choosing either the comparative or the superlative form, whichever makes the best sense.

- There's no way you can fit into my shoes — you take a ..... size than I do!
- Jake wears ..... clothes of any of us — take his pink and purple ties, for example!
- Don't dress up for the club tonight — everyone's looking ..... there nowadays.
- You can't put those jeans on again — they're ..... pair I've ever seen!
- I'm a bit worried about Sally. She doesn't eat a thing and so she's getting ..... than ever.
- Australia is ..... place I've ever travelled to.
- Have you painted this room recently? Everything's looking a lot ..... than before.
- Market stalls often offer slightly ..... value for money than shops.

### Grammar extra

注意g, h二句中a lot和slightly的用法。a lot和slightly都是程度副词，常和形容词比较级连用。有些程度副词也和形容词最高级连用。例如：

Kate Moss is **by far** the most famous model of the 1990s.

将方框中的程度副词填入下列句子中。哪一个既可与形容词比较级连用，又可与形容词最高级连用？

a bit    a great deal    much

- This ring is only ..... more expensive and it's ..... nicer than the others.
- Tracksuits may be ..... warmer, but shorts are ..... the best for running in, whatever the weather.

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5 *not as ... as/not so ... as*

You used this structure to compare the people in the photos in the last lesson. Now compare these photos of cars in the same way, choosing suitable adjectives from the ones below to describe them.

EXAMPLE: *The Beetle is not as fast as the Ferrari.*

comfortable   elegant   fast   practical   sexy



## Comparison of adverbs

- 6 Identify the comparative adverbs in this short newspaper article and then explain how they are formed.

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## BOY MEETS GIRL

Androgenous clothing design is a familiar idea nowadays, although it is perhaps the term 'unisex' that is more commonly used by the fashion industry. Traditional dress restrictions for men and women are becoming blurred, largely because gender roles in today's society are defined less strictly than they were.

With menswear designer Lee

produces the Copperwheat Blundell label. She says, 'I design trousers for women and Lee will re-cut them for men. We have even started doing unisex pieces, such as trousers and raincoats, in six different sizes to fit everybody.' Many other designers work in this way, with the result that similar lines for men and women are now much more readily available.

What do you feel about these sorts of clothes? Do you think that unisex clothing will still be in fashion in five years' time? Why?/Why not?

- 7 Now practise using all these comparison structures. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words including the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 Mary is shorter than her brother.

**not**

Mary is *not as tall as* her brother.

- 1 These sunglasses cost a bit less than my last pair.

**were**

These sunglasses ..... than my last pair.

- 2 Coco Chanel was an extremely talented designer.

**most**

Coco Chanel was one of ..... in the world.

- 3 That supermodel is only 17 — I thought she was older.

**as**

That supermodel is not ..... I thought.

- 4 It takes much less time to travel by train than by car.

**lot**

Travelling by train ..... travelling by car.

- 5 The piece of music by Genzmer is easier to play than it looks.

**less**

The piece of music by Genzmer is ..... it looks.

- 6 Mary's host at the dinner party wasn't as elegantly dressed as she was.

**more**

At the dinner party, Mary was far ..... her host.

- 7 I prefer swimming to football.

**interesting**

For me, football ..... swimming.

- 8 John wears smarter clothes now he has a girlfriend.

**less**

John dressed ..... he didn't have a girlfriend.



# Exam folder 1

## Paper 3 Part 3 Key word transformations

In this part of the Use of English paper you are tested on both grammar and vocabulary. There are ten questions and an example at the beginning. You can get up to two marks for each question.

- 1 Read the Part 3 exam instructions below and then look at the example (0).

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

Here is an example (0).

- 0 This is the most exciting holiday I've ever had. < *First sentence*  
**exciting** < *key word* — *this never changes*  
I've never had a ..... one.

*The second sentence must mean the same as the first when it is complete.*

The gap can be filled by the words 'more exciting holiday than this', so you write:

0 more exciting holiday than this

ANSWER:

I've never had a more exciting holiday than this one.  
1 mark + 1 mark

Write **only** the missing words **on the separate answer sheet.**

- 2 Think about what is important in this exam task. What advice would you give another student about answering Part 3 in the exam?
- 3 Now read the advice given in the bullet points.

### 应试建议

- 仔细研读第一句。
- 思考所给出的关键词的惯用法。
- 在句子的空白处填入适当的答案，可在试题册上先打个草稿。
- 所填字数必须在2~5个之间，包括黑体字在内。诸如“don't”之类的缩写形式算作2个单词。
- 研读完成的句子，检查它与第一句意思是否相同。
- 检查填入的答案是否符合语法规范。
- 将所填答案（空白处的单词）誊写到答题卡上。



4 Complete these transformations, using exactly the number of words in brackets (this includes the word given). There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 
- 0 Have you got a brooch that is cheaper than this one?  
**less** (4)  
Have you got ..... *a less expensive brooch* ..... than this one?
- 1 'A club has just opened in Leeds,' said Maria to Sally.  
**told** (5)  
Maria ..... club in Leeds.
- 2 I returned the dress to the shop because it was badly made.  
**took** (3)  
Because the dress was badly made, I .....  
to the shop.
- 3 Some shops try really hard to help you.  
**effort** (3)  
Some shops really ..... to help you.
- 4 Fifty years ago, cars were slower than they are nowadays.  
**as** (5)  
Fifty years ago, cars ..... they are  
nowadays.
- 5 Every concert I had attended had been better than that one.  
**the** (4)  
It ..... I had ever been to!
- 6 People wear casual clothes where I work.  
**up** (4)  
People ..... where I work.
- 7 It's a lot easier to learn a language by visiting the country where it's spoken.  
**much** (4)  
You can learn a language ..... you visit the  
country where it's spoken.
- 8 Peter Høeg writes the best novels in Danish today.  
**far** (4)  
Peter Høeg is by ..... of Danish novels  
today.
- 9 The stall didn't sell much jewellery because of its high prices.  
**highly** (3)  
The jewellery on the stall was so ..... not  
much was sold.
- 10 You can get away with wearing jeans nearly everywhere nowadays.  
**wear** (4)  
It ..... jeans nearly everywhere nowadays.
-